

The Spartan.

SPARTANBURG.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1857.

THE COMMENCEMENTS.

STAGES FOR SPARTANBURG.

We are requested to announce to those wishing to be at Spartanburg at the examinations and commencements of the Female and Union Colleges, that Messrs. Stages will start from Laurens, Col. H. for Spartanburg every day (Sunday excepted) from Friday, 24-July, to and including Monday, the 6th.

Also, that those desiring to reach this place before the 3d, can come by the way of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, from which point regular mail stages start on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The Times, Columbia; Courier and Mercury, Charleston; Journal, Camden; Mirror, Newberry; Journal, Union, will each copy one time, and charge to Female College.

THE CONCERT.

On Friday evening last Mrs. Burke and Messrs. Blaisdell and Kierath, of Limestone Springs Female High School, executed their announced programme, at Palmiste Hall, in presence of a very fair audience of our citizens, who were generally pleased with the execution of these artists.

As our concert friends are not professional, of course we cannot attempt a severe criticism of their performance, however well they might able the best. Besides, starting late from the Springs, travelling through a hot sun over twenty miles of road, and arriving hardly in time to dress and rush before their audience, it would be very wonderful indeed if they equaled even their ordinary efforts. And yet they made a decided hit, gave great satisfaction, and were encored in several pieces.

We are pleased to learn that we may expect another of these entertainments at no distant day, and we are quite sure that they will meet a still more cordial reception.

We also hear it intimated that Miss Ellen Brennan designs having Spartanburg with another visit and concert shortly. Her welcome is always ready, and we promise her a bumper, come when she may.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Our Columbia exchanges furnish us all the intelligence we have as to the action of the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College at the late "occasional meeting"—the necessity for which grew out of College difficulties that led to the resignation of President McCay and misunderstandings between him and the Faculty. The Trustees heard statements from both parties, and by formal resolution express the opinion that there exists no issue of veracity between President and Professors, and that he stands exonerated from all imputation upon his character, and retains their confidence in his purity and integrity. The resolution relative to the Professors is less broad—merely saying that the "Board perceives no ground for any charge affecting the honor or integrity of any of them." The Delphi phraseology leaves room for an inference stronger than the affirmation, but we cannot believe that that was the design of the Board. To free themselves from embarrassment in legislation for the College, the remaining members of the faculty were requested to resign, with which request they promptly complied. It is the design of the Board to reorganize the institution in its faculty and curriculum. To this end a committee was detailed to report to the Board in November next.

This is pretty much the sum of what is made public but there are other matters on the minutes of the Board, or on their table, deeply affecting the future prosperity of this institution. The students are in a ferment. They also have held meetings, passed resolutions, and come to conclusions as well as their governors. The dismissed professors have the sympathies of many of the students, and that sympathy is manifested in the determination of many of them not to return, and in serenading La-Borde, Reynolds, Barnwell, and Pelham, as well as by a tin plan committed to the ex-President. And yet, notwithstanding this contempt for Mr. McCay, so strong is the sentiment of the Board in his favor, that it is understood that every professor who opposed him was removed, except Rivers, who also came very near being deposed. It is possible that La-Borde may be reinstated, but barely so. We hear that the Junior Class presented a statement to the Board, but was refused a hearing, because its members had conspired against the President and were in rebellion. Their statement will probably find its way to the public in pamphlet form, when further light may be thrown upon the transactions which have summarily arrested the careers of the College, and left it almost without organization.

PROF. CARLISLE.

The Trustees of the South Carolina College, at their late meeting, chose Rev. Whitford Smith, D. D., of Wolford College, Professor of Sacred Literature. If Dr. Smith accepts, this action will remove a valuable professor from our college.

A writer in the Columbia papers, signing himself "A Graduate," proposes to the Trustees the election of Prof. Carlisle to the chair of mathematics in the South Carolina College. His claims and qualifications are thus stated by "Graduate":

"Professor Carlisle is a native of South Carolina—a graduate of the South Carolina College of the Class of 1844, of which he received the second honor. Maj. Gen. F. H. Nelson, of Sumter, taking the first. Throughout his college course he was distinguished for his mathematical ability. For a few years after his graduation, and before his election to the Wolford College, he devoted himself to teaching, in which time he acquired an enviable reputation. Since his election to the Wolford College he has given ample evidence of the wisdom displayed in his election by the Trustees of that institution. Besides his unusual mathematical ability, he is one of the most gifted speakers in our State. And what is of great moment in addition, he not only sustains it, but has sustained for a number of years, running back anterior to his college course, the character of a most exemplary and devoted Christian. For thirteen years he has been giving daily proof as well of his devotion to his science as of his success in teaching the same."

OBITUARIES.

We clip the following sensible article from the Charleston Christian Advocate, and commend the advice to the adoption of all who may have to write obituary notices.

"A PLEA FOR COMPASSION.—Had we not curtailed the obituaries on our fourth page fully and half, they would have occupied six instead of three columns of this week's paper. Will writers of obituaries have no mercy on anybody? Why impose upon us the painful task of cutting away as much that we cannot find room for, without troubling our fourth page into a grave yard, and garnishing it with tomb stones? Ten or twelve lines written on a piece of letter sheet size is enough for the longest obituary as a general rule. Only public characters—as an old minister for instance—should receive a longer notice. The largest portion of obituary notices is enough for the largest portion of obituary notices. The simplest facts only should be stated—those which will interest everybody, franger as well as friend. We must again beg writers in this department to be brief. It will save us a deal of trouble, and please some unnecessary writing, and perhaps disappointment."

The Protestant Episcopal Convention in session at Annapolis, has elected Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinson of Boston, Bishop of the Diocese of Texas.

ANOTHER PLAN.

But a brief period before the death of Mr. Calhoun, his great mind was elaborating expedients to avert the catastrophe of a disruption of the American Confederacy. He died, however, before giving voice to his conceptions, and only hinted the nature of his plan to those in his sick room. Common consent attributed to him the design of so amending the constitution as to provide for two Presidents—Southern and Northern—with separate Executive prerogatives; yet even his warmest friends regarded this idea as visionary and impracticable. From that day to this Southern writers have multiplied suggestions for the pacification of the sectional controversy to no practical purpose. But how could it be otherwise? The North is settled in determination not to alter the organic laws which allow latitude of construction for continued assaults upon the political and social rights of their neighbors of the South, and they possess the power to defeat all attempts to compass such useful changes in the constitution as would define Southern rights and make them secure. But even assuming that a conservative element existed at the North to render a change possible, the South itself is not united in sentiment upon any one effective plan—neither has it confidence that a change, if effected, could for any length of time harmonize the discord which has marked the history of our country for the past thirty or forty years. With this conviction, ultra minds have labored to bring the people of the South to a contemplation of separate political existence. This, indeed, is the only way to settle the question at issue involved in slavery. As to the States, no power resides in the Government to interfere with it, however willingly abolitionism would attempt to meddle. The questions which open the subject to fanatic agitation are its extension to the territories and the recovery of fugitives. The decision of the Supreme Court and legislation by Congress have settled both these points in our favor so far as legal principles are concerned. But not so the practical. Modern colonization and the exercise of perverted State authority have entirely set aside the legal rights of the South, and frustrated the advantages designed to accrue to us by the laws. Time was when secession might have achieved a glorious triumph, and insured both peace and security—in or out of the Union. But that time has passed away, and to human presence it is not allowed to predict its return. With no hope in the future but continued discussion, what is to be done? Shall we live on like the fool, who has no care beyond the moment, or shall we seek a remedy while we possess freedom of action? If the former, cease agitation, and leave to events the development of remedies for occurring evils; if the latter, let master minds suggest a plan of movement, on a practical issue, and rouse the South to a proper appreciation of the political necessity requiring action. Let us have peace or war.

We have been led to these remarks by recent discussions upon the question of secession by the papers of this State, and particularly by an article in the Yorkville Enquirer, from which (without endorsement) we make an extract:

"There is only one plan which has ever been suggested, to which there can be no valid objection, which embraces the entire ground; which is as comprehensive as the eye can see, which is as radical as the statesman like in its efficiency, and as complete as the natural remedy, and is opposed neither to the laws of economy nor the dictates of prudence. That remedy is the creation of two nations of the present populous and dislocated one. We object to the size only, as far as it produces geographical differences and contrary interests. And this is another reason in favor of the remedy—for there is no other one which will meet it completely and successfully. Once divided, and each state is left to its own resources, the North and the South will be compelled to give us her trade in a manner sanctioned by justice and equity. We do not believe there is any other remedy—we have no faith in the statesmanship which proposes the South in any direction, and we think it but justice to ourselves, to our posterity, and to our country, to suggest this remedy, to bring about this issue now when we are able to effect it, peaceably and successfully."

COLUMBIA, N. C.—We have not found it convenient to visit this young town since it was in the woods and houseless, but are glad to learn that it is steadily improving. Each clear morning we can survey Tryon and the White Oak Ridge from our bed-room window, lying on the edge of the horizon, like huge mountains upon the bosom of the great deep, and remember our welcome ascent to Horse Creek Falls, the hospitable roof of Dr. Milles, the foot of Tryon, and the stirring incidents connected with the life of Columbus. The editor of the Raleigh Democrat was there during the late court for Pick County, and we quote a few of his facts:

"Columbus is, we think, beautifully laid out, and by a little energy the port of her city will become one of the most pleasant villages in the State—her scenery the most beautiful there is in the State. Columbus can boast of having one of the best constructed jails in the State, and the Court House, which is rapidly going up, will be one of the finest, and we think the largest, that the State has. If constructed, we learn, on the plan of the Buncombe Court House."

Judge Caldwell held the court. The Democrat, after paying a compliment to the Judge's prompt and efficient discharge of duty, says:

"Both the State and civil districts appeared to be full, and there was no little excitement in the country in regard to the sheriff failing to do his duties. However, the Sheriff morning the day he was indicted, he was indicted, we were sorry to see in some twelve cases, and was required to give bail in the sum of \$3,500 for his appearance on trial, which he gave and was released; but owing to the amount of his bail, he did not get a trial, so he was required to give bail for his appearance at the next court, which he failed to do, and was taken into custody."

"On Wednesday morning the magistrates of the county went into an election for sheriff, which resulted in the election of John H. Caldwell, who was elected by a large majority. We trust the newly elected officer will prove to be a faithful officer."

ELDER'S CIRCUS.—A great Southern Circus commenced its exhibitions in our town yesterday (Wednesday). The following notice of their visit to Atlanta, Ga., is taken from the Examiner, of May 29, and we think the incident worthy of notice. Perhaps no avocation of life awakens kinder feelings or stronger personal attachments than the theatrical profession. A class almost to themselves, shut off from wider social intercourse, they are forced to more intimate association, and learn to bear and forbear with each others' infirmities, and practice larger charities than the rest of the world. This trait is well illustrated by the incident related:

"There is an incident connected with the visit of Mr. Eldred and his company to this place, which took place on yesterday, though mentioned in its nature, yet it reflected so much honor upon him and his company, that we cannot refrain from alluding to it in this notice. Our readers will remember that some year and a half ago a member of the company, one Mr. Charles Lewis, of New York, unfortunately died in this place, and was buried in the grave yard in this city. Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the whole company formed a procession, and proceeded to the tomb of their departed comrade, where a solemn dirge was played over his grave, and the words of the hymn were sung. Voluntary. In this tribute of respect to the deceased, we recognize an evidence of the noblest feelings of human nature, and it pleases us to record it as an act most honorable to those who participated in it."

Governor ALLEN.—Gov. Allen (says the Carolinian of the 13th) left for Charleston yesterday afternoon. His post office, and 13th July, will be Georgetown, South Carolina, at which time he will start for the Reviews in the United States.

Mr. Hendon was elected Brigadier General of the 7th Brigade S. C. M., on the 6th instant.

COL. J. L. ORR.

"Col. Orr is at present in Kansas. At Leavenworth he was invited to speak, but declined. His hopes are fixed on the State, and he will carefully avoid anything that will compromise him in the least with the National Democracy."

[Yorkville Enquirer.]

The last sentence of the above paragraph contains a most unkind and dishonoring imputation upon our Representative, and one which we cannot allow to pass in silence. Politically we do not champion Col. Orr. His political views are well known, and he is ever prompt, on proper occasions, to give them full and free expression. We, however, defend him on the score of friendship; and because he is our Representative, and has been long honored with the confidence of his entire Congressional District, and can retain his present reputation so long as it pleases him; and because, further, he is absent from home, and may not have opportunity even to see the charge implied in the above.

Col. Orr has for years occupied an isolated position before the people of the State, and his assumed unpopularity induced some of his colleagues (whose sentiments were kindred to his own) to stand not aloof from him. Indeed, we believe the Speakership of the late Congress would have secured to Col. Orr but for the fact that the South Carolina delegation refused to enter the caucus of nomination. Yet, in the midst of all this obloquy and mistrust, he never faltered in the avowal of his sentiments or hesitated in following the line of public duty as his judgment dictated. Upon no part of his past life need he look back with mortification or shame, unless it be to that time when the insincere trickery of the ultra State Rights party seduced even Mr. Calhoun for a brief time into the ranks of the Taylor Democracy. Col. Orr, listening to similar appeals, yielded his judgment for momentary applause, and his action then has furnished a stereotyped theme for assault from those who counsel him in their talk. Ever since he has thought and acted for himself, and attends to do so for the future.

Col. Orr is in the West on private business—totally apart from politics. Happening in Memphis at the railroad jubilee, he contented himself with responding in general terms to a complimentary toast. He was also in Minnesota, and passed through St. Louis on his way to Kansas. At Leavenworth he was invited to make a speech. Had he yielded, it would necessarily have been political, and decided Southern, for he made a Southern speech in Congress on this very question of Kansas. As an election was approaching for a constitutional convention, he prudently concluded to let the people of the Territory settle their political difficulties for themselves, without intruding foreign influences into their councils. In doing so, however, he seems to have avoided Charybdis only to run on Scylla. While, as he supposed, he was acting with the honesty of a man and the faith of a statesman, he is told at home that he was catering to the prejudices of Northern Democrats to secure their support to elevate him to the Speakership! The trade of trading Southern statesmen at the North is so well followed, that we really had no expectation that our own people would join in the hue and cry against their true men.

SPLIT IN THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

The action of the late Assembly of the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church, at Cleveland, on the subject of slavery, has driven from it those who have for years consistently opposed the discussion, as contrary to the mission of the Church and subversive of that harmony which should subsist among its several parts. Those who have gone out aim at effecting a national organization, embracing the same territorial area, but with the constitutional provision that slavery shall forever be eschewed and utterly excluded from its deliberations. A piece of gold lay on a forge by the side of a piece of iron, which the blacksmith was diligently hammering. And the gold turned with the following thought in his neighbor:

"Why doest thou beat so hard on me, when I am so hard on thee? I do not mean to do thee any harm, but I do mean to do thee good."

"Alas," replied the stern metal, "what right hast thou to mourn and wail, since he that torments thee is a stranger to thee? To me, however, he is closely allied; he is my brother, the iron hammer, that inflicts these wounds upon me, and therefore do I sigh and cry aloud. Were he a stranger, I should bear his blows without a groan."

The Ohio FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—We find in the Cincinnati papers of the 30th the following additional particulars, which we copy from the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"Judge Lovett, of the United States District Court, yesterday granted the petition of habeas corpus, prayed for by the United States Marshal, against the Sheriff of Clark County, commanding him to produce forthwith before him the bodies of one John Brown, who was detained at Springfield, and who was dispatched last evening by a Deputy Marshal, and the return will probably be made to-day. If the writ is obeyed and the Marshal will apply for attachments, they will be executed at every rate. It is determined to send a party of men against all the parties, including the judge, sheriff, and every individual implicated in the resistance and violence against the United States Marshals."

The Marshal has already the names of seventy of the parties, and he is taking steps to ascertain the names of others. They will be arrested and dealt with according to law. All national men, who regard the laws of the country and the dignity of the Federal Government, will cheerfully profess and render their aid to the Marshal in the performance of his duty."

According to present indications, the collision between the Federal and State authorities will not terminate without some further trouble. The Columbus State Journal understands that Gov. Chase, at the earliest possible moment after reaching the city of Cincinnati, had an interview with Messrs. Mason and Gould, who represent the prosecuting attorney of Clark county in the case before the federal judge at Cincinnati, involving the right of the State to enforce her own criminal laws within her own jurisdiction against violators, whether federal or others; and that he immediately telegraphed to Attorney General Wolcott to appear in the case on the part of the State, in connection with those gentlemen.

A WARNING TO EMIGRANTS.—A goodly number of our people felt dissatisfied with their lot here in working poor land and making but few dollars over a support. They long to go to the West, where their friends have gone, and boast of having amassed fortunes. These statements are nearly all exaggerated, and serve but to delude new victims to a rigor of life to which they have been totally unused. We believe the following statement from the Carolina Times much nearer the general experience of emigrants:

THE WAY TO THE WEST.—A friend of ours returned from the high prairie, and has related two years' tale of his high prairie experience in that region. Four, last month, was selling at \$14 per barrel, molasses \$1.50 a gallon, pork 20 cents a pound, and other things at the same rate. The crops last year were poor, the winter severe, killing many cattle, and the army of emigration so large as to devour all before them. To the question how did you feel the answer was prompt: "Lame and live on cracked corn, corn for hogs, corn for dogs, and corn for the poor. I have just learned to live, and I had planned for ten years what I was to do there, even at low wages, I should have been a rich man."

OPEN WAR.—The steamer Satacen, Capt. Strain, running between St. Louis and St. Paul, Iowa, having a negro on board whom the citizens of Port Madison wished to rescue from the clutches of the boat, was threatened with attack by the abolitionists, with ferry boats and cannon, and the first of June finding it dangerous and impossible to reach her destination, taking advantage of the night, the captain returned to St. Louis. The passengers preferred coming back, and are witnesses in case they should be called upon to testify. They with one accord applaud the captain and the officers for the manner in which they acted during the whole affair.

APPOINTMENT.—GOVERNOR OF UTAH.—We learn from reliable authority, that General B. Hopkins, Adjutant-General of the Utah Territory, General Hopkins is known as a famous Indian fighter, and a man of resolution and nerve is needed to deal with the disciples of Joe Smith, it would, perhaps, be difficult to fix on a better choice. [Charleston Courier.]

For the Carolina Spartan.

REIDSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Messrs. Editors: I beg leave to correct an error in the editorial notice of the above named Schools, which appeared in the last week's issue of your paper.

We contemplate having two Schools—one a Female School, of high order; the other a Male Classical School, suited to prepare boys for college, &c., to be known by the name of the Reidsville High Schools.

A TRUSTEE.

For the Spartan.

Pharaoh's dream was twice repeated, to signify that the event foretold was established; and having written a short article for the Express, it will do no harm to repeat the same in sentiment in the columns of its worthy colleague.

I believe, Messrs. Editors, our semi-mountainous town has been dignified with an act of incorporation, and that we have an Intendant and Council—one the choice of its free voters. But in surveying the uncivilized condition of our public square, and some of our streets, I have been fearful that our "City Fathers" have become oblivious to the fact that a great Literary Jubilee was rapidly approximating, when the beauty and intelligence and refinement of other regions will soon be paralyzing our long-neglected highways.

Our town possesses many natural advantages, and needs but a vigilant eye and many active hands to make it attractive a home to numbers, in spite of the dead march-trend of its hope—hope—hope—railroad.

Let our public men set the example, and the spirit of progress and improvement shall rapidly diffuse itself.

IMPROVEMENT.

THE SOUTHERN MONITOR.—This is a new weekly paper, published in Philadelphia, to represent Southern rights and Southern institutions.

The first number is before us, and is a spirited commencement. From the editor's salutatory address we make the following extract:

"Hitherto the Southern States have had no voice in the North, and hence they have been misrepresented and misapprehended, and often condemned by good men, whose sympathies might have taken a different direction had they received proper information from authentic sources. Believing this to be the case, and being encouraged and endorsed by many of the leading men in the South, we have determined to undertake the establishment of a Southern organ, in Philadelphia, where our paper shall be altogether constitutional, while its defense of Southern rights and Southern institutions will be firm and uncompromising."

The price of the "Southern Monitor" is \$2 per annum.

A FABLE.—We find the following fable, translated from the German, by CHAS. E. RECHTER, (whose father and brother have now become residents of Spartanburg) in the last Raleigh Democrat:

A piece of gold lay on a forge by the side of a piece of iron, which the blacksmith was diligently hammering. And the gold turned with the following thought in his neighbor:

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NEWS SCRAPS.

Judge A. B. Moore, of Abbeville, (formerly of Spartanburg District, S. C.), is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Governor of his adopted State.

The total deaths in Charleston for the week ending 5th inst. were 27—10 whites, 17 colored.

The Pickens Courier says that citizens of that District are ordering hay from Charleston.

G. D. Keitt has been re-elected Ordinary for Orangeburg District.

Texas papers are advocating the partition of that State into four or five new ones, according to the understanding at the time of its acquisition.

The Charleston papers announce the sudden death, by apoplexy, on the morning of the 8th instant, of Dr. Thomas Y. Simons. Dr. Simons was one of the oldest and most respected physicians of that city, and for many years at the head of its medical police.

Thomas W. Atkin, editor and proprietor of the Asheville (N. C.) News, offers that establishment for sale. The News is Democratic, and has a fine advertising and job patronage.

A new Lutheran Church was dedicated at Salisbury, N. C., on the 1st inst.

The Edgefield Advertiser represents the crops in that District as growing off finely and beautifully, to the delight of the farmers. We are sure this report delights consumers at the prospect of having prices fall to a living point.

The prospect of sugar in Louisiana is fine. The high prices have enlisted greater attention and higher culture, and a greater breadth of land is now employed in raising cane. The Cincinnati Commercial says the product will be larger than for several years.

An exchange says that "bridal envelopes," which are so extensively advertised for sale, mean simply night gowns.

An old lady, being late at church, entered as the congregation were rising from prayer. "Lal" said she curtseying, "don't get up on my account."

"One good turn deserves another." Seth Kimman, who presented Mr. Buchanan with a buckhorn chair, has been appointed to a position worth \$1,800—to assist in removing Indians on the Pacific coast.

Young S. Bobo, who stole a negro woman from Mrs. Inabunt, of Orangeburg District, was arrested on the 5th instant and lodged in jail. The woman was recovered.

The Cheraw Gazette, to stimulate its readers to early rising, states that the planet Mars can be seen in all his glory about two hours before sunrise.

The same paper says that Duncan Tied accidentally discharged a double-barrelled pistol, and both balls took effect in his head. He is not expected to recover.

The Greenville Enterprise states that a man named Hahn, engaged in blasting rock near that village, had his right arm fractured by a premature explosion. Amputation was necessary. A negro was also injured.

Rev. T. J. Bowen, late Baptist missionary to Central Africa, lectured in Greenville on the 11th inst.

Com. John C. Stevens died of enlargement of the heart, at his residence in Hoboken, on June 10th, aged 72 years. He leaves property to the amount of several millions.

The Charleston papers mention the death of Col. J. Charles Dism, a worthy Representative of that city in the State Legislature.

A prayer meeting for the emancipation of American slaves was announced in Paris, but the police forbade the meeting.

The London Times, in an article on the slave trade, advocates the gradual abandonment of the police intervention heretofore exercised by England in this matter.

The Unionville Journal says that a negro man belonging to B. F. Sims was killed by lightning on the 12th inst., while working in the field. Two years ago the wife of this negro was killed under similar circumstances.

Punch suggests, in anticipation of the title to be bestowed upon the Queen's physician Dr. Leacock, that the title of "Doctor of Medicine" be conferred upon him. They were united nearly off the back of his back and arms was hanging in strips. Some of his flesh was torn off by the powder. Fortunately, his eyes and face suffered little harm. He was immediately taken to the house, where he was kept for a few days, and then he was taken to the hospital, where he will remain until he is able to leave.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—We have to record a melancholy accident, which occurred about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, to Mr. Geo. W. Brown, a son of Mr. Brown, the well-known protestant of this city. He was in a little shed near Magnolia, used for the manufacture of dice-wood, and was engaged in making a racket. There were in the shed two kegs of powder, which had been placed there on the previous day. He stooped and drew the plug from one of these to get some powder, and at that moment the explosion occurred. The entire shed was shattered, and Mr. Brown was hurled at some distance to the ground. The inmates of the house near by hastened out, and found him with his clothes in flames—his having taken fire in the explosion. His chief injuries resulted from his being scorched. They were unrelieved nearly off the back of his back and arms was hanging in strips. Some of his flesh was torn off by the powder. Fortunately, his eyes and face suffered little harm. He was immediately taken to the house, where he was kept for a few days, and then he was taken to the hospital, where he will remain until he is able to leave.

CHANCELLOR WARREN.—We regret to learn through the annexed paragraph that this distinguished gentleman has been compelled to suspend his attendance at Court in Charleston in consequence of sickness; not regarded serious, however, we are pleased to learn:

SOMETHING IN THE ATROCITIES.—The editor of the Lexington Independent, who was among the number of the guests of Charleston during the late week, writes the following in a letter to his paper:

"We left the city of August about nine o'clock, and passed over the Savannah river into the far-off South Carolina. When fairly over the river, I felt a sensation, as if I were in the spirit of my dream. I felt remarkably cheerful and somewhat refractory, and I verily believe that if a Yankee had come along about that time and croaked his finger at me, I would have—well, I don't know what I would have done, but I would have been 'mighty apt' to have heard something 'drap.' Don't know what caused the feeling—the South Carolina atmosphere perhaps."

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SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on Thursday, the following resolution, after discussion, was adopted:

"That the Board, having heard at large the statement of the President of the College, and the members of the Faculty, are of opinion that there is no issue of veracity made by the proceedings which have called together this Board; that they exonerate the President from any imputation upon his character, and hereby express their confidence in his purity and integrity."

The following resolutions were also adopted:

"That this Board perceives no grounds for any charge affecting the honor or integrity of any one of the Professors of this College."

That it is expedient to make essential modifications in the educational system of the South Carolina College, that the curriculum of studies be so expanded as to require many more professors or scholars."